

L 8208-66 EWT(1) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP5013857

SOURCE CODE: UR/0368/65/002/004/0315/0323

AUTHOR: ^{44,55}Rozenberg, G. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: ^{21, 41, 54}Luminescence yield from a thick layer of weakly absorbent powder

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 2, no. 4, 1965, 315-323

TOPIC TAGS: luminescent material, light absorption, photon scattering

ABSTRACT: The paper is a theoretical study of the luminescence yield of a thick layer of power with a low specific absorption $\beta = \alpha/\sigma$ (where α and σ are the volumetric coefficients of absorption and scattering respectively) under quasidiffuse surface illumination. A powdered scatterer is considered which is unbounded along axes x and y with a uniformly illuminated surface. A formula is derived for determining the probability

$$w_{\alpha, \sigma}(\bar{r}_0, \bar{r}, z_0, z)$$

that a photon emerging from level z_0 in direction $\bar{r}_0$ will reach level z in direction $\bar{r}$ by any path (including multiple scattering) for characteristic parameters α and σ . This is used together with other previously derived formulas as a basis for derivation of a formula for luminescence yields. The results may be generalized to the case of layers of infinite thickness, but only under conditions of quasidiffuse illumination.

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Otherwise a direct solution of the transfer equation is necessary, which is not presently possible in a general form suitable for analysis of experimental data. Orig. art. has: 51 formulas. O

SUB CODE: OP,MT/ SUBM DATE: 27Jul64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 000

Card nw
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L 61682-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011111

UR/0051/65/018/004/0579/0586
535.34 : 546.2

AUTHOR: Dianov-Klovov, V. I.; Malkov, I. P.; Rozenberg, G. V.

TITLE: On the absorption spectrum of oxygen in clatrate

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 18, no. 4, 1965, 579-586

TOPIC TAGS: clatrate, absorption spectrum, oxygen molecule rotation, magnetic susceptibility

ABSTRACT: The absorption spectra of powders of oxygen-containing and nitrogen-containing clatrates were obtained. The clatrate was obtained by the method of D. F. Evans and R. E. Richards (J. Chem. Soc. no. 8, 3295, 1952). Powder was used because the absorption of the oxygen was too weak to permit the use of individual clatrate crystals. The equipment and procedure are described. The results show that the absorption band of the $7650 \text{ \AA } 3\Sigma_g^- \rightarrow 1\Sigma_g^+$ transition of the O_2 molecules included in the clatrate voids is shifted by 50 cm^{-1} towards lower frequencies, compared with the "atmospheric" band. Its shape practically coincides with the envelopes of the rotational branches of the "atmospheric" band, thus indicating that

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the O_2 molecules rotate freely in the voids, in accord with the known data on the temperature dependence of the magnetic susceptibility of oxygen in clathrate. The smearing of the rotational level exceeds $5-8 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. "We thank N. M. Barbarisov for help with the preparation of the clathrate and G. D. Turkin for help with the measurements." Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 formula, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 05Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 0P

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

L 45788-65 EWT(1)/EWG(v)/WUC/ERC(t) Pe-5/Pae-2 JW

ACCESSION NR: AP5009070

S/0053/65/085/003/0764/3377

AUTHOR: Rozenberg, G. V.

TITLE: International symposium on the investigation of radiation processes

SOURCE: Uspekhi fizicheskikh nauk, v. 85, no. 3, 1965, 564-577

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, atmospheric physics, atmospheric radiation, ir spectroscopy, climatology, atmospheric optics

ABSTRACT: At the invitation of the Academy of Sciences SSSR, the regular International Symposium on the Investigation of Radiation Processes, convoked once every three years by the Commission on Radiation of the International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics, was held in Leningrad on 5--12 August, 1964. Among the delegations, representing 26 countries, the largest were those from the USSR (119 persons) and the USA (45 persons). The total number of foreign delegations was 107, of which 12 came from socialist countries. The program included a total of 145 papers (including 30 review articles presented at the invitation of the section chairmen) of which 80 were read and 65 presented in the form of abstracts and preprints.

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A paper "Optical and Radiation Properties of Clouds" (G. V. Rozenberg, L. M. Romanova, E. M. Feygel'son, and K. S. Shifrin), contained a review of the principal results obtained in this direction by Soviet workers. G. V. Rozenberg has obtained in a series of papers, in simple analytic form, approximate solutions of the matrix transport equation for thick layers of scattering media with arbitrary scattering matrix. L. M. Romanova has developed an effective numerical method for solving the transport equation for strongly elongated scattering indicatrices in the case of thick optical layers, and explained several laws that are peculiar to their optical conditions. E. M. Feygel'son obtained approximate solutions of the transport equation for models which closely imitate the properties of clouds. K. S. Shifrin calculated the absorption and scattering coefficients of cloud droplets in a typical cloudy medium, and also calculated the radiation fluxes which penetrate into a cloud and are reflected by it. V. V. Ivanov considered the little-investigated case of propagation of radiation in an atmosphere with large optical thickness in the region of an isolated spectral line. The formulation of the transport equation as applied to statistically inhomogeneous anisotropic media such as vegetation cover was proposed by Yu. K. Ross. G. I. Marchuk found a general mathematical formulation of the inverse problem of radiation transport theory. An extensive group of papers was devoted to problems of radiation transport in planetary (predominantly terrestrial) atmospheres. V. V. Sobolev reported a theory, developed by him in

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conjunction with I. N. Minin, for the transport of radiation in a spherically symmetrical atmosphere of a planet, with account of refraction, for an arbitrary law of scattering.

The main results and methods of the theoretical analysis of the field of short-wave radiation in the case of a cloudless sky, carried out in a series of investigations at the Main Geophysical Observatory (K. S. Shifrin and co-workers) and the Institute for Atmospheric Physics (E. M. Feygel'son, M. S. Malkevich, and co-workers) were the subject of a paper delivered by K. S. Shifrin. O. A. Avaste and Yu. R. Mullamaa, on the basis of calculations made by Yu. Mullamaa of the reflectivity of the surface of the sea as a function of the wind velocity and the height of the sun, calculated the angular distribution of the brightness of light reflected by the surface of the sea and emerging outside the atmosphere under different states of the atmosphere. A report on the results of measurements of polarization of the light of the daytime sky under different conditions was presented by E. V. Pyaskovskaya-Fesenkova (USSR). Using abundant observational material, the author investigated the influence of cloudiness, multiple scattering, and properties of the aerosol on the degree of polarization. The inverse problems of scattering theory were the subject of a report by K. S. Shifrin and A. Ya. Perel'man (USSR), who developed methods for the calculation of the dimension distribution of small particles in a polydisperse system.

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The influence of radiative heat exchange in the spectral region corresponding to the absorption band of carbon dioxide near 15 microns on the thermal conditions of the mesosphere was considered by G. M. Shved. V. A. Baryshev, starting with certain premises concerning the nature of atmospheric inhomogeneities, considered the connection between the correlation properties of the radiation field and the statistical characteristics of the main meteorological elements. A report by K. P. Vasilevskiy, V. A. Kazbanov, and T. E. Dervits (USSR) concerned the results of laboratory measurements of the vibrational-rotational band $4\nu_2 + \nu_3$ ($\nu_0 = 4853.55 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) of the absorption spectrum of carbon dioxide. Results of an experimental investigation of the "Absorption spectrum of oxygen in the near infrared region of the spectrum" were reported by V. I. Dianov-Klovov. M. S. Kiseleva and B. S. Neporent investigated experimentally the "Infrared absorption of gas mixtures in the region of unresolved bands." A. P. Gol'tsey formulated a new approximation for the Elsasser model, taking into account the fact that for large amounts of absorbing gas the Ladenburg-Reiche formula for the absorption function of an isolated spectral line loses its validity. "The laws of absorption of selective infrared radiation by carbon dioxide in the $4.1\text{--}4.7 \mu$ region" were investigated by E. S. Kuznetsova and M. V. Podkladenko. Measurements of the transmission function of long-wave radiation as a function of the temperature of a black-body radiator ($10\text{--}80^\circ\text{C}$) at distances $60\text{--}250$ meters were made by A. M. Brounshteyn. The possibilities of inves-

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Investigating the vertical distribution of water vapor in the atmosphere by measuring the infrared radiation spectrum of the sun at various altitudes were investigated by B. S. Neporent and M. S. Kiseleva.

Spectral measurements of the transparency of the atmosphere from the earth, in the regions 3--13 and 0.4--0.9 μ were made by I. Ya. Badinov, S. D. Andreyev, and L. V. Dayeva. N. M. Gopshteyn and V. I. Kushpil measured with the aid of balloons the brightness of the daytime sky in the region of 1.0, 1.25, and 1.59 μ . The spectra of the atmosphere's own radiation (the clear night sky) in the region 4--25 μ were investigated at sea level, with a resolution of 0.1--0.4 μ , by S. V. Ashcheulov and D. S. Styro. Problems involving the influence of aerosol in the spectral transparency of the atmosphere were touched upon in only two communications. K. S. Shifrin and G. M. Ayvazyan calculated the spectral brightness of light singly scattered by aerosol striking a receiver in measurements of extinction. V. E. Zuyev, M. V. Kabanov, B. P. Koshelev, S. D. Tvorogov, and S. S. Klmelevtsev made extensive experimental and theoretical investigations of the influence of the microstructure of clouds on their spectral transparency in the 0.5--14 μ region.

L. R. Rakipova and B. Yu. Shneyerov reviewed Soviet work on the account of radiative heat exchange in the theory of climate and numerical weather forecasting, starting with the early work of I. A. Kibel, E. N. Blinova, and S. A. Mashkovich.

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in which use was made of a simple model of a "gray" atmosphere, up to the latest work of several authors, which already takes into account many details of the transport process and permits a more reliable determination of radiative heat exchange, and also its response to cloudiness. Different methods for calculating the radiative heat exchange in the boundary layer of the atmosphere, where it should play a noticeable role owing to the considerable temperature and humidity gradients, were discussed by D. L. Laykhtman, E. L. Podol'skaya, and F. N. Shekhter. M. I. Yudin considered the problem of parametric representation of radiative heating of the atmosphere, which reduces to a minimization of the number of parameters for the description of the state of the atmosphere at different levels. The role of radiative heat exchange in the dissipation of temperature inhomogeneities and the attenuation of wave processes in the atmosphere was investigated by G. S. Golitsyn. G. V. Kirillova and S. P. Malevskiy-Malevich have determined experimentally the influence of the inhomogeneity of the underlying surface on heat transport in the lower layer of the atmosphere under night-time conditions. E. L. Podol'skaya analyzed approximate methods for describing the transport of integral radiation flux in the earth's atmosphere.

A general review of research on radiation climatology carried out at the Main Geophysical Observatory, including a description of the Atlas of the Earth's Heat Balance, published in 1963 by the observatory, was contained in a paper of M. I.

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Budyko, G. G. Berlyand, and I. A. Yefimova. An outline of the radiation climate of the territory of the Soviet Union was presented by Z. I. Pivovarova. N. P. Rusin and M. S. Marshunova reported on the results of an investigation of the radiation balance of the Arctic and Antarctic. Microclimatic temperature differences in Moscow, in connection with radiative factors, were reported by A. A. Dmitriyev and G. A. Remizov.

O. D. Barteneva and E. A. Polyakova reported the results of numerous investigations of extinction and scattering of light by haze, fog, and rain. The same authors investigated the ratios of the illumination to the brightness of the direct radiation in dry atmosphere under high-mountain conditions. The connection between direct solar radiation and the meteorological element was discussed, on the basis of observations in Central Asia, by M. O. Sitnikova. I. Yu. Unda disclosed from an analysis of data of actinometric measurements a connection between the statistical characteristics of the total radiation and the statistical characteristics of the cloud cover. The temporal and spatial statistical characteristics of the transparency of the atmospheric layer near the earth were investigated by E. N. Dovgyallo. Work performed in the USSR on the development of indirect methods of determining radiation characteristics were reported by S. I. Sivkov. K. Ya. Kondrat'ev described the program and the results of an exhaustive investigation of the altitude variation of the components of the radiation balance, performed with

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the aid of apparatus lifted on automatic stratospheric balloons. G. N. Kostyanov reported on the results of reduction of data on the altitude variation of ascending fluxes and total fluxes of long-wave radiation, obtained during night-time launching of radiation radiosondes.

Airplane investigations of the radiative properties of the atmosphere and of the earth's surface in the short- and long-wave regions of the spectrum, and also in the 5--7 and 8--12 μ intervals were made by V. L. Gayevskiy and V. I. Shlyakhov. A series of airplane measurements of the radiation spectra of the cloudless atmosphere and of the earth's surface in the region 2--6 μ , at altitudes up to 4 km, was carried out by O. I. Popov and E. O. Fedorova. Experimental investigations of the spectral attenuation of the short-wave radiation (0.4--1.0 μ) in the free atmosphere were carried out with the aid of airplanes by Yu. I. Rabinovich. V. F. Belov, A. I. German, G. N. Kostyanov, and L. A. Paramonova investigated with the aid of automatic stratospheric balloons the angular distribution of the brightness of scattered light at different altitudes up to 22 km.

Yu. D. Yanishevskiy reported in "Operating principles of actinometric instruments in the station network of the USSR" in detail the requirements imposed on the construction, installation, and operating conditions of instruments of various types, used to carry out regular measurements characterizing the radiation in

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almost 200 actinometric stations of the Soviet Union. G. V. Kirillova, Yu. K. Rossi, and M. A. Sulev reported results of a comparison of 17 balance meters and 8 pyr heliometers, carried out in March 1963 in Tartu and September 1963 in Tashkent. Yu. Reeman developed a new type of electronic integrator for automation of actinometric measurements. The paper of K. Ya. Kondrat'yev, M. P. Burgova, V. V. Mi-khaylov, V. S. Grishechkin, G. M. Petelin, A. N. Otto, and Z. R. Mironova was devoted to a description of spectral apparatus for the investigation of the field of short-wave radiation. D. N. Lazarev, N. I. Lukin, and E. S. Petrova constructed a working model of a photoelectric photometer for measurement of biologically active ultraviolet radiation.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, OP

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ml
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L 11655-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/EEC(k)-2/ECC/EWA(d) TT/GW
 ACC NR: AP6003444 SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/66/002/001/0039/0051

AUTHOR: Rozenberg, G. V.

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut fiziki atmosfery, Akademiya nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Prospects of observing noctilucent and nacreous clouds from spaceships

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 2, no. 1, 1966, 39-51

TOPIC TAGS: spaceship experiment, noctilucent cloud, nacreous cloud, atmospheric optics, satellite meteorology

ABSTRACT: Approximate theoretical estimates are obtained for the brightness and contrasts of upper-level cloud layers observed from spaceships in the daytime near the planetary horizon, in the twilight zone in the direction of the nadir, and from the night hemisphere against a dawn background at the edge of the planet. To detect noctilucent and other extremely high-altitude clouds, it is found that observations are best in the day hemisphere near the edge of the planet and in the nadir direction in the zone of total twilight. To detect nacreous clouds and other aerosol layers in the lower part of the stratosphere, however, it is found that observations conducted against the dawn background yield the best results. Observations of the day and twilight horizon from spaceships make possible measurements at greater brightnesses than is the case in ground observations, but require very high angular resolution, obtainable only photographically. Though such ob-

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ACC NR: AP6003444

servations are accompanied by a noticeable loss in contrast, they do make it possible to determine a characteristic curve averaged along the line of sight in a sector embracing about 10° of arc. If the cloud layer has a flocculent structure, the loss in contrast is diminished to a considerable degree, while the loss in intensity is retained. The estimates obtained are correlated with the results of observations made from the Vostok and Voskhod spaceships. Orig. art. has: 32 formulas and 4 figures. [DM]

SUB CODE: 22/ SUBM DATE: 16Jul65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 4175

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L 31126-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW
ACC NR: AP6011367

SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/66/002/003/0248/0262

AUTHOR: Lyubovtseva, Yu. S.; Rozenberg, G. V. (Doctor of physico-mathematical sciences)

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut fiziki atmosfery Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: The aureole component of the indicatrix of scattering in the surface layer of the atmosphere

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 2, no. 3, 1966, 248-262

TOPIC TAGS: light scattering, fog, aureole, atmospheric optics

ABSTRACT: The basic results of the measurements of the scattering function ($10'$ to 10°) conducted at the Zvenigorod Science Base (1962-1964) and the aureole classification for various meteorological conditions are presented. The study of the aureole phenomenon was based on the evaluation of the angular dependence of the brightness of light scattered by the atmosphere $I(\beta)$ and the angular dependence of light power scattered in all azimuths inside an interval of the angles of scattering $d\beta$, where β is the angle of scattering. The apparatus and electrical equipment described by Lyubovtseva and Dianov-Klovov, et al., and an automatic recorder (EPP-09-M) were used for measurements of three wave lengths: $\lambda_1 = 0.47$, $\lambda_2 = 0.585$, and $\lambda_3 = 0.888$ (microns). The

UDC: 551.593.6

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ACC NR: AP6011367

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coefficient of directional light scattering $D(\beta)$ was evaluated by using the formula

$$D(\beta) = (C/V(\beta)) (I(\beta)/\phi),$$

where C is the constant depending on the apparatus construction, $V(\beta)$ is the effective scattering volume, and ϕ is the power of a light beam. The data show that there are three characteristic types of angular dependences ($I(\beta)$) corresponding to three different visual-optical conditions: haze, foggy haze, and fog. The data also show that 1) the brightness fluctuations are insignificant for mist and steady foggy mist and are of considerable magnitude during the transition from foggy mist to fog; 2) a mist is usually formed during atmospheric pollution; 3) the foggy mists are usually observed under the conditions of the ordinary atmospheric pollution; 4) the fogs are observed, as a rule, at high relative humidities and corresponding meteorological visibility $S < 1$ km; 5) the transition from a mist to a fog is connected with the formation of large drops; the increase in the concentration of large drops leads to the disintegration of the fog; the brightness of scattered light increases with an increase in the fog condensation. The authors thank G. K. Yeroshkin who performed a considerable part of the time-consuming measurements and V. I. Dianov-Klovov for assistance in modifying the measurement devices. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 1 formula. [14]

SUB CODE: 08/

SUBM DATE: 17Nov65/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 001

ATD PRESS: 4241

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L 46765-66 EWT(1)/ECC GW SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/66/002/008/0820/0834
ACC NR: AP0030081

AUTHOR: Pyldmaa, V. K.

; Rozenberg, G. V. 69
R

ORG: Institute of Physics and Astronomy, AN EstSSR (Institut fiziki i astronomii AN EstSSR); Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki atmosfery AN SSSR)

TITLE: Some results of twilight sounding of the atmosphere and of a study of its possibilities

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 2, no. 8, 1966, 820-834

TOPIC TAGS: twilight, upper atmosphere, atmospheric optics, atmospheric sounding, optic brightness, light scattering 18

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to compare directly various methods of solving the inverse problem of twilight theory (the determination of the variation of the scattering coefficient of air in the stratosphere and in the mesosphere from an analysis of the variation of the brightness of the twilight sky) and to assess the role played by multiple scattering of light in the brightness makeup of the twilight sky. To this end, the authors have analyzed their previously published observations (Izv. AN ESSR, ser. fiz.-mat. i tekhn. nauk v. 13, no. 3, 1964 and in Radiatsionnyy pritok tepla v atmosfere [Radiative Influx of Heat in the Atmosphere], IFA AN ESSR, 1966), pertaining to different observation directions, and derived on this basis the most reliable way of obtaining the altitude variation of the scattering coefficient, of specifying more accurately the information required for this purpose, and of esti-

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ACC NR: AP6030081

matting the degree of reliability of the results. Plots are presented of the relative fraction of the multiple scattering in the brightness of the twilight sky obtained for different observation directions by various theoretical methods suggested by others and from the authors' experiments. It is indicated that a detailed analysis of the twilight brightness observations yields reliable estimates of the brightness of the secondary scattered light by the atmosphere without making additional hypotheses concerning the optical structure of the atmosphere, provided the volume of photometric information is sufficient. A relation for the secondary brightness intensity is obtained for both the near-zenith region and for the region near the countervertical of the sun. It is also shown that the authors' earlier measurements make it possible to utilize simultaneously the two independent methods proposed by G. V. Rozenberg (Sumerki [Twilight], Fizmatgiz, 1963) (find the instantaneous brightness gradient along the solar meridian and find the rate of change of brightness at a given point in the sky) for the determination of the height variation of the scattering coefficient of the atmosphere from data on the brightness of the twilight sky. It is recommended on the basis of the results that the twilight sounding method is preferred for the height interval from 30 to 110 km, and that both methods should be employed simultaneously. [02]
Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 15 formulas.

SUB CODE: 04, 20/
ATD PRESS: 5090

SUBM DATE: 11Apr66/

ORIG REF: 012/

OTH REF: 004/

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L 08525-67- FSS-2/ENT(1)/EEC(k)-2/FCC-IJP(o) - JGS/TT/GW
ACC NR: AP6034771 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/66/002/010/1046/1054

AUTHOR: Draving, A. Ya.; Mikhaylin, I. M.; Rozenberg, G. V.; Sandomirskiy, A. B.;
Trifonova, G. I. 41

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut 13
fiziki atmosfery, Akademiya nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Photometric analysis of the twilight aureole photographs taken from the
Vostok-6 spaceship 10

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 2, no. 10, 1966,
1046-1054

TOPIC TAGS: twilight, spacecraft camera, satellite experiment, aerosol layer,
photometric analysis, atmospheric light scattering, aureole

ABSTRACT: The procedures followed in the photometric analysis of photographs of the
twilight aureole taken on 17 June 1963 over the South Atlantic from the Vostok-6
spaceship, and the conclusions drawn from analysis of them are described. To a con-
siderable extent, the findings support the preliminary evaluation of the photographs
reported by Rozenberg and astronaut Nikolayeva-Tereshkova [Izv. AN SSSR, Fizika
atmosfery i okeana, 1, no. 4, 1965]. The photographs were taken with a "Konvas"
camera (focal length, 135 mm) using 35-mm 10-H film and no light filters. The MF-4
microphotometer was used in the processing. Averaged data clearly show the existence

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UDC: 551.593.5:629.195

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ACC NR: AP6034771

of the aerosol layer at a height of about 19 km, thus verifying the earlier evaluation. Additional information as to the seasonal and geographic variations of the height structure of the layer and absolute values of the coefficient of scattering at different heights is believed necessary in order to determine the origin of the layer. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 24 formulas.

SUB CODE: 22, 04/ SUBM DATE: 07Jun66/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5103

Cord 2/2

LS

L 26129-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AP6011746

SOURCE CODE: UR/0026/66/000/003/0026/0037

AUTHOR: Rozenberg, G.V. (Professor)

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut fiziki atmosfery AN SSSR)

TITLE: Recent investigations of the atratospheric² aerosol

SOURCE: Priroda, no. 3, 1966, 26-37

TOPIC TAGS: twilight, stratosphere, light scattering, light absorption, spaceborn atmospheric photography, spacecraft, photometric analysis/Vostok-6 spacecraft

ABSTRACT: The era of spaceships has opened entirely new possibilities for observing stratospheric aerosols. By ascending to a sufficient height, at the edge of the planet the astronaut sees a vertical cross-section of the atmosphere surrounding the Earth. The collimating line first enters the atmosphere, runs at the lowest distance from the Earth's surface, and then again leaves the limits of the atmosphere (Fig. 1). The atmospheric layers are seen from a nearly tangential perspective, which greatly enhances all effects connected with light scattering and absorption.

Two cases must be discerned here: (1) when the scanned layer is illuminated by direct solar rays and is made visible by the light which it scatters; and (2) when the scanned layer is in the shadow and screens

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ACC NR: AP6011746

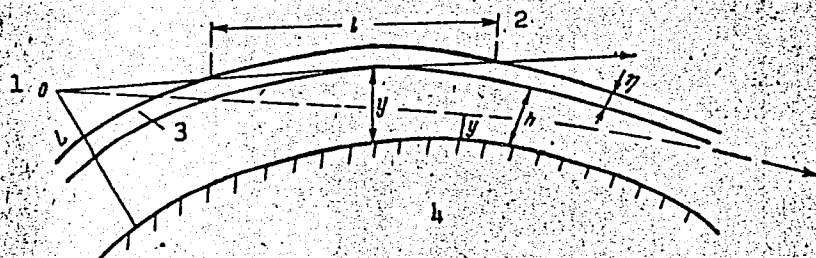


Fig. 1. Diagram of observations of aerosol layers from space

1 - Astronaut; 2 - collimating line; 3 - cloud layer; 4 - terrestrial surface.

the field of light situated on the other side of the planet's edge. Analysis has shown that in the second case (when the astronaut observes the twilight from the region of shadow), the clouds appear as dark silhouettes on the background of twilight. The relief of clouds is particularly clear in the altitude range of 10—30 km, while noctilucent clouds can hardly be detected.

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A photo of the onset of twilight, obtained by V. V. Nikolayeva-Tereshkova aboard the spaceship "Vostok-6," shows that under these conditions the scattering of light by the atmosphere can be traced up to very high altitudes (150—200 km). Particularly remarkable are two dark bands which cut through the twilight aureole along the entire contour of the planet's edge, a distance of several hundred kilometers. These bands are the shadows of stratospheric clouds. Photometric analysis made it possible to determine the dependence on height of the coefficient of aerosol scattering, caused by the appearance of these bands (Fig. 2). Analogous color

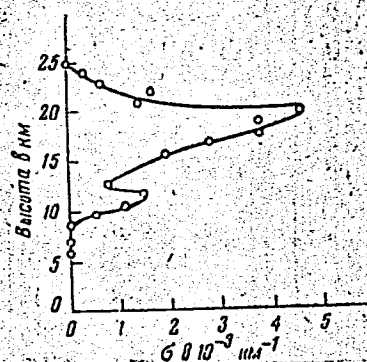


Fig. 2. Height dependence of the coefficient of scattering of stratospheric aerosol, derived from the Tereshkova photo

[Legend]: 1 - Height in kilometers.

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photographs can also be found on films taken by another astronaut. A photo of a section of twilight horizon, photographed by K. P. Feoktistov from the spaceship "Voskhod," shows not only two, but three dark layers. Their sky-blue color indicates that the matter of the layer scatters more strongly in the red region of spectrum than in the blue one. It is to be noted that the characteristic feature of the layer at the altitude of about 19 km can always be seen, even by visual observations.

Thus, observations from space have clearly shown the existence of a very extensive and comparatively homogenous aerosol layer at the altitude of about 19 km. It was also established that this layer is not found everywhere. For example, it is not found on the photo of the planet's twilight aureole obtained by K. P. Feoktistov, while in some cases it is overlaid by still another layer, possibly formed by nacreous clouds.

From the total sum of evidence on stratospheric aerosol the conclusion follows that the size of particles forming the layer is only slightly larger than the length of light waves in the visible region of spectrum, i. e., their radius is about 0.5—0.6 micron. This makes it possible to estimate their concentration—about 1 particle per 1 cm^3 —and their specific volume, which is of the order of $5 \cdot 10^{-13}$.

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L 26129-66.

ACC NR: AP6011746

Each space photograph of the horizon contains abundant information on the optical structure of the atmosphere, and thus on stratospheric aerosol as well. The expanse of the atmosphere pictured on one photo is about 150—200 km in the vertical direction and 500—2000 km in the horizontal direction. Moreover, photos may be taken in various regions of the spectrum and their resolution of the order of 1 km is assured.

Such investigations as those outlined above will aid in determining the origin of twilight layer, and in better understanding the direct connection between the twilight layer and volcanic and weather-forming processes, as well as the reverse effect of twilight layer and volcanic activity on the ozonosphere. Finally, the detection of the twilight layer and of the unexpected nature of its particles will actuate study of the possible effect of that layer on the heat regime of the stratosphere. Orig. art. has: 15 figures. [ATD PRESS: 4229-F]

SUB CODE: 04, 20, 14, 22 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 012 / OTH REF: 013

Card

5/5 90

L 26139-66 FSS-2/ENT(1)/FCC TT/GW
ACC NR: AT6015110

SOURCE CODE: UR/3199/66/000/012/0030/0032

AUTHOR: Rozenberg, G. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Selecting conditions for observing noctilucent clouds from the Earth's surface and from spaceships

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdudedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. Meteorologicheskiye issledovaniya, no. 12, 1966, 30-32

TOPIC TAGS: noctilucent cloud, luminous night cloud, spaceship experiment, twilight phenomenon, stratospheric cloud, nacreous cloud

ABSTRACT: For the purpose of selecting optimal conditions for the observation of noctilucent clouds from the ground and from spaceships, formulas are developed for determining cloud contrast and brightness against a background of scattered skylight. Thus, contrast (C) may be determined by the formula:

$$C \cong 0,2 \frac{\tau_{\text{clo}} / \tau_{\text{atm}}}{\tau_{\text{atm}}(h) / \tau_{\text{atm}}}$$

where h is the height of the cloud base, τ_{clo} and $\tau_{\text{atm}}(h)$ are the optical thicknesses

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ACC NR: AT6015110

of the cloud and atmosphere at height h in the vertical direction, and f_{clo} and f_{atm} are the normed indicatrices of scattering of the cloud matter and the atmosphere. The brightness of the cloud may be found with the following formula:

$$I \cong \frac{1}{4\pi} S_0 P^m m [f_{atm} \tau_{atm}(h) + 0,2 f_{clo} \tau_{clo}]$$

where S_0 is the solar constant for the desired region of the spectrum, P is the vertical transparency of all layers of the atmosphere, and m is the air mass in the direction of observation. These formulas are applicable with modifications to the case of an observer on the ground, in a spaceship, and at a height of 60—70 km in the daytime. While nacreous and other stratospheric clouds located at heights below 30 km are easily observed from spaceships against the background of early dawn, this is not the case with noctilucent clouds, since their contrast value is only a fraction of a percent. Twilight observations from spaceships in directions close to the nadir essentially duplicate observations made from the ground, but do permit a greater area to be examined and are not affected by weather conditions. Daytime observations from spaceships, when conducted against a background of the light aureole created at the planetary edge by solar illumination, considerably supplement ground observations, particularly with respect to investigations of the height structure of the cloud layer and the extensive area examined. Observations made in the free atmosphere would add little to the other methods. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas.

[DM]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4257
Card 2/2 JP

ROZENBERG, G. Ya., prof.; PODOL'SKIY, M.V.

Principle of obtaining preparations from donor blood plasma
through fractionation by an extrachamber method. Probl. gemat.
i perel. krovi 8 no.4:3-9 Ap'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i
perelivaniya krovi (direktor - dotsent A.Ye. Kiselev) Mini-
sterstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
CA ROZENBERG, G. Ya. Carotene. G. Ya. Rozenberg. Russ. 40,1952, Jan. 31, 1935. In the prepn of carotene from carrot juice basic Pb acetate is used as adsorbent.																																																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			

ROSENBERG, G. YA.																									
CA													11A												
Certain chemical, physicochemical and biological modifications of dehydrated plasma and blood serum and preliminary studies on their transfusion into animals and human beings. G. Rosenberg. <i>Bull. biol. med. exptl. U. R. S. S.</i> 9, 497-500 (1940) (in French).—Dehydrated plasma and serum can be prepd. which are completely sol. in distd. H₂O or physiol. saline by evapn. at pressures below 1 mm. at a temp. of 15-35°. Residual-N analyses indicate that little degradation of albumin occurs. Little change occurs in the surface tension of redissolved plasma and serum while the viscosity decreases and the α and opacity increase. No change was observed in the biol. properties of the plasma and serum. S. A. Karjala																									
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									

BALANDIN, N.I.; ROZENBERG, G.Ya.

New electrophoretic apparatus, small model. Biokhimiia, Moskva 17 no.2:
203-207 Mar-Apr 1952. (CJML 24:5)

1. Of OKB and the Experimental Plant of the Academy of Medical Sciences
and the Central Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion, Moscow.

BALANDIN, N. I., ROZENBERG, G. YA.

Cataphoresis

A new apparatus for electrophoresis (small model). Biokhimiia 17 no. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1953, Uncl.
2

Blood

Mechanism of glucose action on the proteins of blood plasma and serum..
Biokhimiia 17 no. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

ROZENBERG, G. YA.

PA 236T10

USSR/Medicine - Hematology, Blood Jul/Aug 52
Transfusion

"Some Physicochemical Properties of Pure Albumin and Gamma-Globulin Preparations Obtained From Human Blood Plasma," G. Ya. Rozenberg, N. D. Papush, A. A. Tikhonova, Lab of Blood Proteins Fractionation, Central Inst of Hematology and Blood Transfusion, Moscow

"Biokhimiya" Vol 17, No 4, pp 409-413

The characteristics of albumin and gamma-globulin produced on an industrial basis from

236T10

donor blood at the Moscow Inst im I. Mechnikov were studied by making electrophoretic measurements, detg the rate of sedimentation, measuring the diffusion constants and viscosity, etc. The results permitted the conclusion that the preps in question are pure and do not contain admixtures of extraneous proteins. The mol wt values differ from 69,000 and 156,000 (the values given in the literature) by only $\pm 5\%$.

236T10

ROZENBERG, G.Ya.

"Therapeutic preparations from the plasma of human blood," Sovremennyye problems
Gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (Contemporary problems of Hematology and blood
transfusion) Moscow, Medgiz, Issue 30, pp 176-192, 1953.

ROZENBERG, G. Ya.

The synthetic blood substitute polyglyukin. G. Ya. Rozenberg and T. V. Polubina. *Problemy Gematol.*

Perel'son'sya Krom 1, No. 1, 49-52(1956). -- Dextran, which is used in the blood substitute polyglyukin (1), is prepd. in 2 steps: 1) synthesis of dextran by *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*; the crude dextran thus resulting is a polydispersed substance having a mol. wt. up to 35×10^4 ; it is a linear polymer of glucose having side chains; the glucose mols. in dextran are interconnected by 1:6, 1:4, and 1:3 glucoside bonds. 2) The final clinical material is prepd. by a partial HCl hydrolysis of the crude high-mol. dextran. The hydrolyzed material is fractionated, as described, and the fractions having an av. mol. wt. of 10^4 selected for further purification. A 6% soln. of the finally purified fraction is prepd. in physiol. saline and the H₂O-sol. portion of this fraction is free from systemic reaction, and the use of only this portion is recommended. I prepd. in the lab. and commercially has a relative (H₂O) viscosity of 2.5-3.1 and an osmotic pressure of 500-950 mm. of H₂O. The best hemodynamic effects are produced by I preps. which have a relative viscosity of 2.8-3.0 and an osmotic pressure of 800-900 mm. Expts. with rabbits showed that I is not pyrogenic and produces no toxic or other unfavorable systemic reactions. I preps. may cause a drop in the temp. of rabbits after a single

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Med

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Rozenberg, G. Ya. AND Blushina, T. V.

or repeated administration of 10 ml. per kg. of animal. I prepn. free from general systemic reactions had a N content of 0.002-0.003%. The injection into the rabbit of 10 ml. of the prepn. per kg. of body wt. (once or repeatedly) produced edemas of the kidney epithelial canaliculi of a reversible type. I effects a permanent restoration of a blood pressure of heavily bled exptl. animals. Injection of I into critically exsanguinated dogs restored their heart rhythm to normal; the same is true of the O_2/CO_2 exchange. In the process of compensation of disturbed respiration in acute anemia hypoxia the most important factor resides in the cardiovascular system. Dextran has the ability to completely restore the hemodynamic processes. Good performances in which I persisted in the blood circulation for 3-4 days, and its elimination within the first 24 hrs. did not exceed 50%.

B. S. Levine

2/2

ROZENBERG, G.Ya.; POLUSHINA, T.V.

Synthetic plasma substitute, polyglucin. Probl.gemat.i perel.
krovi 1 no.1:49-52 Ja-F '56. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i pereli-
vaniya krovi (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A.
Bagdasarov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(DEXTRAN)

G. Ya. ROZENBERG and T. V. POLYSHINA

"On the production the properties and characteristics of Soviet dextrin"

The Chemistry and Metabolism of Carbohydrates in Animal and Plant Organisms.
Conference in Moscow. January 28 to January 30 1958.

(VAM SSSR, No. 6, 58)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - (Normal and Pathological). T
Blood. Blood Transfusion and Blood Substitutes.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 4, 1959, 17341

Author : Rozenberg, G.Ya., Pokidova, N.V., Koziner, V.B.
Inst : -
Title : New Synthetic Blood Substitute from Cellulose Preparation

Orig Pub : Probl. gematol. i perelivaniya krovi, 1958, 3, No 1, 35-37

Abstract : The synthetic preparation carboxymethylcellulose (I), applied as a blood substitute, possesses the properties of a hydrophylic colloid. I is obtained in the form of a white powder, easily soluble in water and in Ringer solution. 2-3% solutions (pH 6.9-7.4) are utilized. After sterilization of the solutions the pH practically does not change. At higher pH, the solution becomes yellow. For depriving the solutions of pyrogenic properties, they are treated with activated carbon.

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reactions. After sterilization of a 3% solution of I in

ROZENBERG, G.Ya.
BAGDASAROV, A.A.; RUTBERG, R.A.; CHERTKOV, I.L.; ROZENBERG, G.Ya.; RAUSHENBAKH,
M.O., prof.

Studies on the properdin system [with summary in English, p.62].
Probl.gemat. i perel.krovi 3 no.2:3-7 Mr-Apr '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya
krovi (dir.-deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov)
Ministerstva zdoravookhraneniya SSSR.

(PROPERDIN,
(Rus)

ROZENBERG, G.Ya.; POLUSHINA, T.V.

Drying blood substitutes in a spray drier. Med.prom.12 no.3:43-45
Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut gematologii i perelivaniya krovi
Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR.
(BLOOD PLASMA SUBSTITUTES--DRYING)

ROZENBERG, C. YA., RUTBERG, R. A., RUDITSKAYA, M. Z., GUSEYNOV, KH. S.,
and ULYANOVA, N. D. (USSR)

"A Method for the Isolation of Protein Preparations from Donor
Blood."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

S/243/62/000/002/001/001
1021/1221

AUTHOR: Polushina, T. V., Chernyak, V. Ya. and Rozenberg, G. Ya.
TITLE: Production of polyglucine (blood substitute) by the method of controlled synthesis
Report I

PERIODICAL: Meditsinskaya promyshlennost, SSSR, no. 2, 1962, 15-19

TEXT: Since polyglucine, a fermentation product of *Leuconostoc mesenteroides* or *dextranicum* cannot be used as a blood substitute, because of its high molecular weight, the authors have obtained polyglucine of a low molecular weight (60000-80000) by way of direct synthesis with the aid of *Leuconostoc mesenteroides* strain Sf-4. The fermentation medium contained: 15% saccharose and 1, 1, 5, or 2% polyglucine with a molecular weight of 15000 to 56000 as primer. Polyglucine with a molecular weight of 60000-80000 was obtained by the above method by way of adding to the fermentation medium 2% of polyglucine with a molecular weight of 15000-23000. The yield of the above fraction was from 80 to 90% of all polyglucine synthesized. There are 3 tables. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'niy ordena Lenina institut gematologii i perelivaniya krovi) (Central Lenin Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion)

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1960

Card 1/1

ROZENBERG, Ya.;

"Freeze-drying of blood derivatives."

Report to be submitted for the 14th International Course on Freeze-Drying, (IIR) and (IAMS), will be held in Lyon Villeurbanne, 20-30 Jul 64.

Central Institute of Blood Transfusion, Moscow.

ROZENBERG, G.Ya.; VISSARIONOVA, V.Ya.; MIKHAYLOVA, Yu.M.; PAPUSH, N.D.;
CHERNYAK, V.Ya.

Isolation of properdin from bovine blood serum and study of its
properties. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 60 no.11:45-48 N '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Laboratoriya fraktsionirovaniya belkov krovi (zav. - prof.
G.Ya. Rozenberg) TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gemato-
logii i perelivaniya krovi (direktor - dotsent A.Ye. Kiselev) i
kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. K.V. Bunin) I Moskov-
skogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
Submitted October 11, 1963.

ROZENBERG, G.Ya. [Rozenberg, H.I.A.]; KOZHIN, V.N. [Koshyn, V.M.]

Complete mechanization of conveying operations in the steaming
shops. Leh. prom. no.1;22-23 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

ROZENBERG, G.Ya; RUDASHEVSKAYA, M.M. ; UL'YANOVA, N.D. (Moskva)

Changes in the specificity of heterogenic proteins under the
influence of pressure and heating. Pat. fiziol. i eksp.terap.
7 no.2:69-70 Mr-Ap'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i
perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A. Ye.Kiselev)
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (HEAT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

ROZENBERG, G.Ya., prof.; RUDNITSKAYA, M.Z.

Hemostatic transfusion preparations obtained from donor blood
(antihemophilic plasma, antihemophilic globulin, fibrinogen.
Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 8 no. 3-9 Je'63 (MIRA 17.4)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi
(dir. - dotsent A.Ye. Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR.

ROZENBERG, G. Ia.; UL'IANOVA, N. D.; GUSEYNOV, Ch. S.; CHERNOV, G. A.

"Freeze-drying of Thrombocytes."

paper presented at the 4th Intl Course on Freeze-Drying, Lyons, France, 20-30
Jul 1964.

Central Inst of Scientific Research in Hematology & Blood Transfusion, Moscow.

ROZENBERG, G. Ya.; UL'YANOVA, N. D.

Isolation of a thrombocytic mass at room temperature. Probl. gemat.
i perel. krovi no.10:46-47 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i
perelivaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A. A.
Bagdasarov [deceased]) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(BLOOD PLATELETS)

POLUSHINA, T.V.; CHERNYAK, V.Ya.; ROZENBERG, G.Ya.

Production of the blood substitute polyglucin Report No.1.
by the method of selective synthesis. Med. prom. 26 no.2:
15-19 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Tsentral'nyy ordena Lenina institut gematologii i
perelivaniya krovi.

(DEXTRAN)

ROZENBERG, G.Ya.

Steam retted hemp. Tekst.prom. 20 no.1:24-27 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Dnepropetrovskogo oblastnogo pen'kotresta.
(Hemp)

ROZENBERG, G.Ya.; PAPUSH, N.D.

Mechanism of action of glucose on plasma and serum proteins. Biokhimiia,
Moskva 17 no.3:329-335 May-June 1952. (CML 25:1)

1. Laboratory for Fractionation of Blood Proteins of the Central Institute
of Hematology and Blood Transfusion of the Ministry of Public Health USSR,
Moscow.

ROZENBERG, G.Ya.; POPUSH, N.D.; TIKHONOVA, A.A.

Certain physico-chemical properties of pure preparations of albumin and globulin obtained from human blood. Biokhimiia, Moskva 17 no.4: 409-413 July-Aug 1952. (CML 25:1)

1. Laboratory for the Fractionation of Blood Proteins of the Central Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion, Moscow.

ROZENBERG, I.

In what units should the operations of transportation and
dispatch offices be planned? Avt. transp. 41 no.6:42 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Nachal'nik otdeleniya transportno-ekspeditsionnykh
operatsiy Upravleniya transportno-ekspeditsionnykh kontor
Zaporozhskogo oblastnogo avtomobil'nogo tresta.

ROZENBERG, I.

Work mechanization and changes in workers' professional composition.
Biul.nauch.inform.: trud i zar.plata 4 no.5:14-16 '61.

(MIRA 14:5)

(Sverdlovsk Province--Machinery industry)

ROZENBERG, I.

Diploma for technological innovations. NTO 2 no.12:43 D '60.

(MIRA 14:3)

1. Predsedatel' soveta pervichnoy organizatsii Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo
obshchestva zavoda "Krasnaya Etna", g. Gor'kiy.
(Gorkiy—Technological innovations)

CA ROZENBERG, I.

Effect of partial pressure of oxygen on the oxidation of sorbitol to sorbose by *Acetobacter melanogenum*. E. Mikhlin and I. Rozenberg (Vitamin Inst., Moscow). *Bio-khimiya* 15, 441-7 (1970).—The oxidation of sorbitol to sorbose by *A. melanogenum* is reduced in an atm. of 50-100% O when the medium is vigorously shaken. The excess O produces a toxic effect on the bacteria and diminishes their number to 25-35% of that found when air is employed.
H. Priestley

ROZENBERG, Izak (Warszawa)

The type of developments we shall build during the years
1961-1965. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 33 no.6:338-340
Je'61.

ROZENBERG, Izak

Nowa Huta's - Part II: Architektura Pol no.7/8:296-299 '61.

VERSHININ, A.M.; GANSHTAK, V.I.; ZHUKOV, P.A., prof.; KONOVALOV, V.N.;
MASLICH, G.Ye.; RADUKIN, V.P.; ROZENBERG, I.A.; SMIRNITSKIY,
Ye.K.; PRUDENSKIY, G.A., retsenzent; NEYMARK, A.I., doktor
tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; BEZUKLADNIKOV, M.A., inzh.,
ved. red.; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Economics of machinery manufacturing; the organization and
planning of enterprises] Ekonomika mashinostroeniia, organi-
zatsiia i planirovanie predpriatii. [By] A.M.Vershinin i dr.
Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 504 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Machinery industry--Management)

ROZENBERG, I.A. (Moskva)

Improving the setting of norms for fabric requirements. Shvein.
prom. no.6:10-11 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Clothing industry--Management)

KUZELEV, Mikhail Yakovlevich; SKVORTSOV, Aleksey Anatol'yevich; SMELYAKOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; ZOBNIIN, B.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; BORETSKIY, A.A., dotsent, otvetstvennyy redaktor; VOLPYANSKIY, L.M., inzhener, redaktor; GIMMELMAN, N.R., inzhener, redaktor; DEMAKOV, A.P., inzhener, redaktor; ZAKHAROV, B.P., inzhener, redaktor; ZVEREV, K.M., inzhener, redaktor; KOKOVINA, A.S., inzhener, redaktor; NESTEROV, B.A., inzhener, redaktor; RAZUMOVA, M.S., inzhener, redaktor; SIDOROV, R.A., inzhener, redaktor; ROZENBERG, I.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; DUGINA, N.A., tekhnicheskyy redaktor

[Foundry worker's handbook] Spravochnik rabochego-liteishchika. Izd. 2-oe, dop. i perer. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956. 634 p. (MIRA 10:4)
(Founding)

NOVEMBER, 1957, 249

"Shortening of the Production Cycle and the Economic Effectiveness of
Machines" p. 239-249 in book
Increasing the Quality and Efficiency of Machinery, Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957,
626pp.

ROZENBERG, I.A., kand.ekonom.nauk, dotsent

Studying the level of labor mechanization in working out the
balance of labor resources. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.120:
15-22 '61. (MIRA 16:6)
(Sverdlovsk Province—Machinery in industry)

GANSHTAK, V.I., dots., kand. ekon. nauk; ROZENBERG, I.A., dots., kand. ekon. nauk

Organizing rhythmical production flow in Ural machinery plants.
Trudy LISI no.22:51-58 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Ural'skiy Politekhicheskiy institut imeni Kirova.
(Ural Mountain region--Machinery industry) (Factory management)

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Sokrashcheniye dlitel'nosti proiz-
vodstvennogo tsikla v mashinostroye-
nii /Reduction of prolonged indus-
trial cycles in the machine building
industry/ Moskva, Mashgiz, 1956.

113, 3/ p. diagrs., tables.

"Literatura": p. 115.

ROZENBERG, I.A.

Reduce the waste of raw materials by introducing multilayer cloth
calculations, Shvein. prom. no.1:14-16 Ja '59.

(MIRA 12:6)

{Garment cutting}

. ROZENBERG, I.A. (Moskva)

Accounting for fabrics in square meters. Shvein. prom. no.1:
7-11 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18s4)

MESHALOV, I.M.; ROZENBERG, I.A., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk, redaktor

[Experience in rhythmic factory operation] Opyt ritmichnoi raboty
zavoda. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry,
1954. 35 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:2)
(Machinery industry)

VORONKOV, Ivan Ivanovich; ROZENBERG, I.A., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk, redaktor; GAL'TSEV, A.D., retsenzent; DUGINA, N.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Work organization and wages in machine building plants] Organizatsiia truda i zarabotnoi platy na mashinostroitel'nom zavode. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry, 1955. 214 p. (MLRA 9:1)

(Machinery industry)

25(5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1392

Leningrad. Inzhenerno-ekonomicheskii institut

Organizatsiya i planirovaniye ravnomernoy raboty mashinostroitel'nykh predpriyatiy; Mezhvuzovskoye soveshchaniye. Doklady (Organization and Planning of Uniform Work in Machine-building Enterprises; Conference of Vuzes. Reports) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 466 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp.22) 4,000 copies printed.

Eds.: S.A. Volkov, and K.G. Tatevosov.; Tech. Ed.: L.V. Sokolova.; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine-building Technology (Mashgiz): Ye.P. Naumov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for engineering and technical personnel in machine-building establishments, and for scientific workers and students of institutes and departments of engineering and economics.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles contains reports by workers from vuzes, scientific research institutes, and industrial establishments presented at the conference of vuzes on the subject: "Organization and Planning of Uniform Operations in Machine-building Establishments." These reports discuss general problems encountered in organization, analysis, and theory of uniform production, as well as problems in schedule planning, technical preparation, and production specialization.

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Organization and Planning of Uniform (Cont.)

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Introduction

3

Satel', E.A., Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences (Moskovskiy inzhenero-ekonomicheskii institut imeni Ordzhonikidze [Moscow Institute of Engineering and Economics imeni Ordzhonikidze]). Planning of Technical Progress in Machine Building as a Prerequisite for Correct Organization of "Rhythmic" [Balanced] Production

18

Tatevosov, K.G., Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences (Leningradskiy inzhenero-ekonomicheskii institut [Leningrad Institute of Engineering and Economics]). Studies Under the Auspices of the Department of Organization and Planning at the Leningrad Institute of Engineering and Economics in the Field of the Uniformity of Production in Machine-building Plants

42

Ganshtak, V.I., Docent, Candidate of Economic Sciences, and I.A. Rozenberg, Docent, Candidate of Economic Sciences (Ural'skiy Politekhicheskii Institut imeni Kirova [Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni Kirov]). Some Problems in the Practice of Organizing Rhythmic Operations in the Machine-building Plants of the Urals

51

Card 2/8

Organization and Planning of Uniform (Cont.)

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